XXV^th Year.] THE [No. 1285.] 267

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, April 26, 1770.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *December* 4.

WE are informed that the Seraskier Hali Bey, who set out lately for the Army, is still at Adrianople. He has in his Suite 24 Mules, laden with Gold and Silver Coin, which he is to distribute among the Officers and Soldiers.

LEGHORN, *Jan.* 4. Twenty-two Russian Vessels are arrived [illegible]rt-Mahon. The Russians have purchased a large [illegible]sh Merchant Ship there, which will be fitted out [illegible]e Service of their Fleet.

[illegible]DIX, *Jan.* 4. In the Course of the Year 1769 [illegible] arrived in this Bay 199 Ships, viz. 110 Spanish, [illegible]dling 24 Men of War; 195 French, including 8 [illegible] of War; 330 English, including 13 Men of [illegible]; 110 Dutch, including 7 Men of War; 6 Neapo[illegible]an; 153 Portuguese; 29 Danish; 4 Ragusan; 1 Prus[illegible]; 1 with the Colours of Jerusalem; 1 Venetian, [illegible] 1 Genoese.

[illegible]LORENCE, *Jan.* 6. A Frenchman has passed by [illegible] in his Way to Rome, where he will execute an [illegible]portant Commission.

LONDON, *February* 5.

[illegible]esterday Morning one of the Horned Cattle paid [illegible]Addresses to a pretty Milliner in Gray's-Inn Pas[illegible] forced his Way into the Kitchen; and after [illegible]ing great Devastation for some Hours, and in im[illegible]nt Danger of being knocked on the Head there, was [illegible]ailed on to depart the House about Dinner Time.

A Premium of Ten Thousand Guilders has been [illegible]ed by the States General to the Person who shall [illegible]over a Remedy for the Distemper amongst the [illegible]ned Cattle.

[illegible]t the Hague the Cow-Keepers are almost ruined; [illegible]in Five Months, 32,907 Head of Cattle have died [illegible]e Distemper in the Districts of South and North [illegible]and. A few Weeks ago a milch Cow, that had [illegible]vered from the Distemper, sold for 150 Florins.

[illegible]he pestilential Distemper amongst the Cattle has [illegible]into Brabant, notwithstanding the Precautions [illegible]n by Prince Charles, and the Placarts published at [illegible]fels.

[illegible]he last Letters from Warsaw absolutely bring [illegible]ice, that, notwithstanding the ill Success in general [illegible]e Confederates, these Seven Months past, it is yet [illegible]posed there are not, at this Time, less than Fifty [illegible]usand Poles in Arms against their Sovereign and [illegible] State.

[illegible]*b.* 6. Yesterday both Houses of Parliament were up [illegible]Four o'Clock, the Debates in both Houses being [illegible] of short Duration.

[illegible]An Evening Paper says, "We hear that an Ar[illegible]gement of a new Administration is just settled, and [illegible] Mr. George Grenville is to be at the Head of the [illegible]asury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord [illegible]nden again Chancellor; Lord Granby again Com[illegible]der in Chief of the Forces, and Master General of [illegible]Ordnance; Lord North one of the Secretaries of [illegible]e; Mr. Dowdeswell Pay-Master General; Lord [illegible]kingham Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Mr. E. [illegible]k, and Mr. T. Townsend, jun. joint Vice Trea[illegible]rs of Ireland; and Mr. W. Ellis Secretary at War! [illegible]here is now very great Reason to imagine, that [illegible]ther General Officer will join the Minority.

[illegible]Sunday Night, in Consequence of an Altercation [illegible]ecting the Debates in a respectable Assembly, a [illegible]el was fought at a Tavern at Westminster, between [illegible]o Gentlemen, one of whom was so dangerously [illegible]unded, that it is thought he cannot possibly recover. [illegible]The following is an Anecdote of the late Marq—s of [illegible]—k——m, Father to the present Marq—s: Soon [illegible]er the Rebellion in 1745, in which that Lord raised [illegible]egiment at his own Expence, his late M——y sent [illegible]Message to the Marq—s, intimating, that he should [illegible]glad to see him at Court, and that he might have [illegible] Place about his Person that was most agreeable to [illegible]; when the Marq—s replied, that "He was much [illegible]ged to his M——y, but begged to be excused, as [illegible]himself lived like a King; and though he was a [illegible]hful Subject, he would not be a Servant, or kneel [illegible]any Man."

[illegible]—d C———m has given it as his Opinion, that [illegible]in has already done sufficient to justify any Steps [illegible]t England may think expedient to take by Way of [illegible]risals; and we are assured, that a strong Memorial [illegible]preparing to be sent to the Court of Madrid, on a [illegible]ject of the last Importance to the West-Florida, as [illegible]British Settlement. In the mean while, Orders are sent to Ireland for a Regiment of Troops on that Establishment, to be embarked on board Transports at Cork for Pensacola.

Letters from Leghorn assure, that a great Number of Ships that compose the Russian Squadron, have arrived at Port-Mahon, and that the Admiral has engaged all the experienced Pilots he could find.

Advices arrived Yesterday from Genoa declare, that the Appearance of the Russian Fleet in the Mediterranean occasions great Speculation; that they expect the Toulon Squadron will sail, as soon as the Russians quit Port-Mahon; and that Eight Spanish Ships of War are fitting out at Ferrol, and some others at Cadiz.

We hear that the E—— of C———m has assured a noble M———s, that he will, at this dangerous Crisis, exert himself to the utmost, in order to get the Complaints of the People heard, and, if possible, their Grievances redressed.

It is said that the Conduct hitherto of a new S——r in a certain Assembly has done great Honour to their Choice, as he has particularly carried strict Uprightness to both Parties.

The Report of the Marquis of Rockingham going Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is without Foundation. His Lordship has a large Estate in that Kingdom, which, it is said, he has for some Time talked of visiting; and this, it is supposed, gave rise to the above Report.

It is certain a very great Personage has declared, that "he will not be forced into a D—n of P———, or even a change of M———y."

Places at this Time vacant.—The Post of Lord Chancellor.—The Office of Lord Privy Seal (for the Duke of Grafton has not, it seems accepted of it) —The Commander in chief of the Army.—The Treasurer of the Navy.—Two Lords of the Bedchamber.—Two joint Vice-Treasurers of Ireland.—Three Lords of the Admiralty.—One Lord of Trade. The Solicitor-General —and the Council to the Board of Trade.

A few Days ago Three large Trunks or Boxes, directed to a principal S——y of S——e, were seized by a Custom-House Officer; the Penalty of which came to 2000l. and was paid immediately.

As a Negative has not been put on a certain Question, we are informed it will shortly be resumed; the Bets on Thursday Morning of 186 to 126 being confined to the *previous Question* only.

We hear that a Message was sent Yesterday to a certain Assembly, by a great Personage, desiring the Honourable H——— to consider of some public patriotic Measures immediately, finally to adjust the present unhappy Divisions subsisting both in their own H——, and in the Nation in general. In Consequence of which, we are told, a B—l will be immediately brought in, to disqualify any Person or Persons returned to serve in ———, that have ever been, or should be in the Course of any S———n, convicted of Blasphemy, or Treason, or other certain Crimes or Misdemeanors therein mentioned.

It is said that an extraordinary Ambassador from the Court of Berlin, is now at the Hague negotiating some very important Business.

By a Gentleman just arrived from Brest, we are informed, that the Naval Preparations are carrying on there with great Spirit, though it is not publickly known for what Place they are intended.

A great Personage expressed much concern on the Resignation of the D. of G. and paid him the Compliment to say, that "he did not know where he should find so faithful a M———r."

Private Letters from Madrid mention, that the Court had given Orders for the Spanish Garrison on the Lines near Gibraltar to be doubled.

A CARD, *from the* LONDON GAZETTEER.

Pationalis presents his Compliments to the Ministry and Merchants connected with America, and begs leave to acquaint them, that, in his Opinion, the Remedy to heal the Differences between this Kingdom and the Colonies can be contained in a Nut-Shell; it is,

Repeal your impolitic Revenue Acts;
Recal your Army from America;
Revoke the Board of Commissioners of Customs;
Abolish the Vice Courts of Admiralty,
And ask such Aids as you may want through their Assemblies:

Do this, and all will instantly be at Peace; the Colonies will embrace you; they will abandon their Manufactures, and, as heretofore, bring you the Fruits of their Labour for your Goods.

ANNAPOLIS, April 26.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, *to his Friend in this Province, dated* January 16, 1770.

"The Parliament met the 8th Instant; Curiosity, not to add Anxiety, led me to attend the Debates of that Day, which promised, from the Situation of public Affairs, to be interesting and Instructive. When I heard the King's Speech, (which seemed to breathe a Spirit of Resentment against the Colonies) I profess I trembled for the Consequences, but was soon convinced, Consistency of Conduct was not the most distinguished Characteristic of the present Administration. There are but few Persons in the House of Commons, whom I can call Friends to *America*, without prostituting the Term: Most of them are incapable of Friendship; for Friendship can never exist among those, who have so little Sense of Honour and Virtue: They have little Affection to any but themselves; little Regard to any Interest except their own; their sole Attachments are to Power and Profit, to obtain which, they will embrace almost any Cause or any Party. That you may judge for yourself, however, I will endeavour to recollect the Speeches of the most Consequence delivered on that Occasion; they principally related to the *Middlesex* Election; and indeed there was not much Field for Argument on *American* Affairs, as there was not a Person who betrayed the least Inclination to urge the Debate against the Colonies. Sir *George O——ne* began, by observing, on that Part of the Speech which relates to *America*, that it was much to be lamented, those unhappy People should still continue blind to their own Interests, and suffer themselves to be led by designing Men, into Measures so repugnant to the Idea of Colonization, as evidently to betray a Contempt of the Mother-Country; that altho' he would not presume to dictate to the House, what Measures were most proper to be adopted, yet, as a Harmony between the Colonies and *Great-Britain*, was of more Importance than any Business that probably would be for their Consideration this Sessions, he earnestly recommended that Subject to be well weighed, and some Means pursued to restore that mutual Confidence which ought to subsist between them. He then produced the Minutes of an Address, to the last Paragraph of which, *D—d——ll* proposed as an Amendment, that a Clause should be inserted, "That they would immediately enquire into the Cause of the Discontents which prevailed in the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects in every Part of the Kingdom." This introduced the Subject of the *Middlesex* Election; he observed, that already 80,000 Freeholders had presented Petitions against them, for exercising Powers derogatory to the Rights of Election; that the Existence of that House depended on the Freedom of Election, and nothing could so thoroughly give Influence to the Legislative Body, as the Confidence of the People, that without it, a House of Commons could not, ought not to exist a Moment. If the Complaints of the People were groundless, an Enquiry into the Cause of them would at least shew a Degree of Candour, and could be productive of no ill Consequences; but if it should appear we have injured them, as Men of Honour we ought to redress them: That there is no Magic in the Name of this House, that excludes its Members from Errors common to other Mortals; it is, it ought to be accountable to that Power, from whence it derives its Existence; and if from false Ideas of the Dignity of this House, we should refuse that Justice due to our Constituents, the Time perhaps is not far distant, when it will be demanded in a Voice that may make the Seat of our Speaker tremble. *B—t—d*, (tho' very ill) then said, he thought it his Duty to attend on that Day; he should be happy, as he wished to support the Interest of his Country while he lived, if his Voice in any Degree tended to promote it. We have here a Speech, said he, which tells us, that all Methods used by the King, to bring back the *Americans* to a proper Respect for his Government, have been ineffectual; I believe it! What was it owing to? Why the Conduct of his Ministers, who have treated them in the most arbitrary Manner, and now complain the *Americans* have Spirit to resent it; I told you they would, but you would not take my Word for it. Was extending that villainous and tyrannical Act of H. 8 to *America*, the dissolving their Assemblies because they would not rescind their Resolutions, and the quartering Troops at the Doors of the Assembly at *Boston*, were those Measures likely to win back the Affection of the Colonies? Yet strange as it should appear, that these Things have been done, it is hardly to be wondered at, considering the Dispositions and Ignorance of those who advised

[illegible] by John Lord Chatham, that Nobleman told him, that he should think himself obliged at all Times to stand up in Defence of his M———'s just Rights; but [illegible] in England. [illegible] are the Hardships which we now undergo, and what we shall suffer more God only knows! I know not. My Service to the Consul at Vigo. When you write to me desire the [illegible] from the County of Kent.

Yesterday a grand Entertainment was given by the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-House, at which were present, a great Number of the Nobility and Gentry of

them; there they ſit, (pointing to the Miniſtry) look at them, do their Countenances betray any outward Signs of ſupernatural Underſtanding? No; then let their Deeds ſpeak for them; and really it is wonderful, ſo long as they have been in Office, the preſent Adminiſtration ſhould not have done by Chance, one ſingle meritorious Act: Providence ſeems to have put a peculiar Stamp on their Exiſtence, and, he hoped, would on their End. Lord *C—e* anſwered, (juſtifying the Conduct of the Miniſtry) that it was the Diſpoſition of the Times to abuſe Men, becauſe they were Miniſters; that ſuch Abuſe did not affect his Peace of Mind, which was ſolely grounded on the Uprightneſs of his Intentions: As to the Diſcontents in *America*, he ſaid, this Miniſtry was not the firſt Cauſe of them; and tho' from Experience it is now found, thoſe Acts of Parliament are contrary to the Commercial Intereſt of this Kingdom, yet the Deſign of them was a good one. He then conſidered the Propriety of the propoſed Amendment, and ſaid, he ſuppoſed it had its Foundation in the Petitions; but that no Petitions were preſented to that Houſe, or before it, as compriſed in the Speech, and therefore they could not take Notice of them: That if the Fact was otherwiſe, the Petitioners were a great Minority of the Freeholders in the Kingdom, and thoſe Petitions that had been procured, were by the Solicitations of Perſons of factious Spirits, and diſappointed Ambition; that the Houſe of Commons were the ſole and proper Judges of their own Privileges, and ought to ſupport and maintain them; No further Enquiry could with Propriety be made on that Subject, for if the former Vote was wrong, it could not be expunged at a ſubſequent Seſſions, and it would be inconſiſtent and ridiculous for that Houſe, to adviſe the King to diſſolve themſelves; it might too be of dangerous Tendency, future Miniſters, or diſappointed Patriots, would cite the Precedent, and apply it to their own Purpoſes: The Exerciſe of that Prerogative of the Crown, is a dangerous one, and often uſed to oppreſs the Subject: The Burthen of Elections many Members had experienced, and at this Time, when by daily Publications, and falſe Repreſentation of Facts, the Minds of the People were inflamed, a General Election would throw the whole Kingdom into Convulſions. Many Members ſpoke on both Sides, of whoſe Principles you may judge from the Language of their Leaders, but as their Speeches did not obtain them much Credit, I ſhall for my own, and your Sake, omit them; in general, they purſued the Principles of Lord *C—s*, upon the Point of the Amendment, and dropt entirely *America*, except *G—e O-ſl-w*, who ſaid, he feared if the Colonies perſiſted in their unwarrantable Combinations, it might prove fatal to the Commercial Intereſt of both Countries. If any Perſon would therefore ſhew him the Man who could reconcile all Animoſities between them, he would bend to meet him: That the Situation of the Colonies required more ſerious Attention, than the Clamours of a puſilanimous Faction. Sir *G—e S—lle*, who is one of the moſt independent, unblemiſhed, amiable Men in the Kingdom, then ſaid, he had heard Threats and Menaces againſt thoſe who had been the Inſtruments of procuring Petitions for the Diſſolution of Parliament, that if any Cenſure was in Store for them, he now ſtood forth to receive it; and averred, that he was ſo thoroughly convinced of the Illegality of the Proceedings of the Houſe on that Subject, that he had plighted himſelf to his Conſtituents, to aſſert and maintain their Privileges to the utmoſt of his Power in that Inſtance. As to that great and important Queſtion reſpecting *America*, if it ever comes again before us, (which he thought it ſhortly muſt) let us, ſaid he, judge of that Queſtion, as one Freeman ought of another, it is all I wiſh to obtain, its all an *American* dare aſk. He was anſwered by *R-g-y*, who lamented that any *American* Revenue-Act had ever paſſed that Houſe; but ſaid, the repealing the Stamp-Act, was equally impolitic with the enacting it: However, he wiſhed once more to ſee the Colonies brought to their original State, and the Minds of the People appeaſed; but upon what Principle or Terms it could be done, he was at a Loſs to conjecture, *he was ſo perplexed in the Extremes*. Col. *B—y* anſwered, by what unaccountable Conduct has it happened, that the Minds of his Majeſty's Subjects are inflamed againſt his Government in every Part of his Dominions? We need look no further back, ſaid he, for the Cauſe, than the laſt Seſſions of Parliament; we ſhall there find his Miniſters urging the People to Exceſſes, and making thoſe Exceſſes the neceſſary Pretence of Sevenfold greater Oppreſſions. In *America*, we were taught to believe, the People were in an actual State of Rebellion; and at the very Time this Language was held forth, to prejudice the Minds of the People here againſt the *Americans*; nay, within Five Days after this Houſe addreſſed his Majeſty to extend the Act of H. 8 with all its oppreſſive Conſequences to the Colonies, we find the Miniſter for that Department writing to the Governor of *Virginia*, that all Means ſhould be uſed to obtain a Repeal of thoſe Laws this Seſſions. How can we account for this ſtrange Duplicity of Conduct? Were they really in Earneſt when they obtained that Addreſs, (which will ever reflect on this Parliament) or was it only to ſhew how ſervile and ready we are to comply with the moſt extravagant Wiſhes of a * *Spotleſs Adminiſtration*, who then declared they would bring *America* to their Feet? Their Menaces were treated with the Contempt they deſerved, and now we ſee the ſame Miniſtry proſtrate at the Feet of *America*, (a Reſult that will ever mark the Conduct of Men, who act on falſe Principles) but Prejudices ſo wantonly created, are not ſo eaſily removed; and whatever the Motives may be for this Conduct, the *Americans* will never give the Miniſtry much Credit for it. If thoſe Acts are now to be repealed on Commercial Principles, why was it not done ſooner? The Miniſtry meant to make an Experiment, and ought to be anſwerable for the Conſequences. He ſaid in Favour of the Amendment, that the confined narrow Principles of Evidence in Courts of Law, was not applicable to that Houſe; that altho' no Petitions had been preſented to them, expreſſing any Diſcontents in the Minds of the People, yet the Fact was notorious, and not a Member preſent that did not know it; that if there was not a Majority of the Freeholders who had petitioned, there was at leaſt ſuch a Number, and among them Perſons of ſuch Figure, as ought to make them reſpectable; that other Petitions were daily coming in, and while the Miniſtry are ſull'd in pleaſing Security of a Majority, they would do well to remember, that Lord *C——r——s* ſays, "When King *Charles* loſt his Head, he had a Majority of the Nation in his Favour;" that if the Members of that Houſe were the Judges of their own Privileges, yet it is inconſiſtent with Common Senſe, that thoſe Privileges ſhould give them Powers repugnant to the Ideas of Repreſentation, and contrary to the Intereſts of their Conſtituents, and ſtill more pernicious to the Liberties of the People, is that Doctrine which tends to eſtabliſh Infallability in the Houſe of Commons, and exempt them from being amenable to that Power which gave then Exiſtence. He concluded with ſaying, he bluſhed to think he had been caſting Reflections on Men, who had not an Opportunity of perſonally vindicating themſelves; as to that wretched Row (pointing to the Treaſury Bench) I hold them merely nominal and ſlaviſhly executing the Commands of a Superior. Lord *N——h* with great Warmth called to Order; he ſaid, he ſcarce knew how to think, much leſs to act, his Words, and even his Thoughts, had of late been ſo much miſrepreſented; he flatly denied the Ground of Diſcontent among the People, as imputable to the Miniſtry, but ſaid, it was owing to ſuch Perſons, who, to gratify diſappointed Ambition, regardleſs of Shame and Diſhonour, continually uttered without any Foundation, Tales purpoſely invented to prejudice the ignorant Multitude againſt them; that there never was a Miniſtry greater Friends to the Liberties of the Subject, than the preſent. As to *America*, he never wiſhed to infringe the ſmalleſt of their Liberties, much leſs to trample them under his Feet; that Expreſſions might drop from him in the Warmth of Argument, not correſponding with his cooler Thoughts, which ſome Gentlemen did him the Honour to treaſure up and utter with ſome Aggravation to his Prejudice: If the Colonies were aggrieved, upon proper Application it is the Duty of this Houſe to hear and redreſs them. He was of Opinion, the *Americans* laſt Seſſions did not ſhew a proper Diſpoſition to receive Favour, they had actually bid open Defiance to the Authority of Parliament, which ought to be aſſerted; it had been aſſerted. He averred the Letter Lord *B-tt——t* mentions in his Speech, and ſaid, ſo deſirous was he to re-eſtabliſh Harmony between the Colonies and Mother-Country, that he wiſhed the Friends of *America* would meet him Half Way. Upon the Petitions he held nearly the ſame Language with Lord *C—e*, and gave full Vent to his Spleen on thoſe who had been the Means of procuring them. *G——lle* next, in a plaintive Tone, ſubmitted his Thoughts to the Houſe, on the Part of the Amendment; he declared againſt the Miniſtry, ſaid an Enquiry into public Diſcontents, was expedient and neceſſary, and knowing what had been done, he would not undertake to ſay what the Houſe could do to remove thoſe Complaints; but carefully avoided mentioning a ſingle Word of *America*. He was anſwered by *N--t-n*, who compared the Judgment of the Houſe of Commons, to the Judgment of a Court of Law, which had competent Juriſdiction, and from whence no Appeal would lie, in which Caſe, tho' the Judgment be erroneous, the Party can have no Relief but by an *Act of Parliament*; and *B——ke*, who lay by on Purpoſe for him, replied, and cloſed a Debate, which laſted from One o'Clock in the Afternoon, to One o'Clock next Morning, in a long, animated, tho' very unconnected Speech; he ſtated fully the Conduct of the Miniſtry towards the *Americans*, and commended the ſpirited Behaviour of the latter, ſupported ably the Complaints of the Freeholders of this Country, and ſuggeſted the probable Conſequences if either remained unredreſſed; that as to *America*, the Road was plain, and the Miniſtry ſeemed too fatigued with experimental Excurſions, to go out of it: But, ſaid he, we have a more difficult Part to appeaſe the Minds of our Conſtituents; they have the Means of Redreſs in their own Power, and are not eaſier bullied than the *Americans*. The honeſt Country Farmer will never ſubſcribe to the Doctrine of our Infallibility, and when he feels himſelf injured, the ſame Motives which actuates him to ſeek Redreſs, ſhould compel us to do him Juſtice. He ſaid, he was of Opinion, that at a ſubſequent Seſſion, the Vote of a preceding one could not be expunged; but there are Perſons who have been the Cauſe of oppreſſing the *Americans*, for not doing that, which, in ſimilar C[ir]cumſtances, they now contend they cannot do [ſ]elves; that the Exerciſe of the Prerogative in [C]aſes, at the Deſire of the People, could never [b]e verted to their Prejudice, if it ſhould happen [a] wiſe and virtuous Parliament, at any future [P]ſhould be diſſolved to favour the iniquitous Deſ[i]a King, or his Miniſters, the People would [c]hooſe them; that its ſo far from being below the [d]nity of a virtuous Mind, it was the greateſt Proo[f] Virtue to acknowledge and rectify its Errors; [a]from Appearances he feared the *Diſtemper* equall[y] nicious, raged among the *Miniſters*, as the *Horned C*[attle] let us therefore, ſaid he, enquire into the Ca[uſe] theſe Complaints, and if we have no other Mea[ns] Relief, as we have already *addreſſed* ourſelves in[to] Contempt of our Conſtituents, into the Contem[pt] *Europe*, into the Contempt of *America*, let us pro[ſtrate] ourſelves at the Foot of the Throne, and addr[eſs] our own Diſſolution.

"Thus have I given you as near as I can recolle[ct] I ſpeak from Memory) the Subſtance of the Deba[te] the Houſe of Commons, at the Opening of this Se[ſſion]

"In the Houſe of Lords the Debates turned o[n] ſame Points, the Miniſtry were againſt an A[n]ment, becauſe it related to the Privileges of the Houſe, and might produce a Jealouſy between t[he]

"Lord *C—b—m* oppoſed them with great Wa[rmth] ſaid it was a conſtitutional Queſtion, upon wh[ich] was their Duty to adviſe his Majeſty; that he thought the greateſt Queſtion that could come b[efore] that Houſe, was the Right of taxing *America*; he thought this of more Importance; that a Breach been made in the Conſtitution, at which any Min[iſter] might enter, who meant to deſtroy it. He it was an Inſult upon Senſe to ſay, the People in *rica* were in a State of Diſobedience to the *legal* Au[thority] rity of this Country. He juſtified the Reſolutions to import *Britiſh* Manufactures, and again denied Right of Taxation. The *Americans*, he ſaid, had harraſſed, oppreſſed, and ſuch Meaſures adopted enſlave them, that he could hardly help ſuppo[ſing] deſpotic Principles in Government, and parliamen[tary] Proſtitution went Hand in Hand. To an Inſinua[tion] that Lord *M—ſ—d* throw'd out, that he was ambiti[ous] of being the Patron of *America*, he anſwered, he lo[ved] the *Americans*, they were a brave, generous, and al People; he did not mean to flatter, but to favour th[em] he ſpoke as their Friend, and gloried in the ſa[me] that they had been baſely traduced, and ungenero[uſly] condemned unheard. Lord *C—md-n* in every Parti[cu]lar confirmed his Opinion, in Language ſo obnoxi[ous] to the Miniſtry, that the general prevailing Opini[on] is, that he will be compelled to reſign. Upon a Di[vi]ſion, the Miniſtry carried the Queſtion for the Addr[eſs] without any Amendment, by a great Majority in bo[th] Houſes.

"If I am at Liberty to ſay what is my own Opinio[n] it is, that the *American* Revenue-Acts will be repeal[ed] I have obſerved, however, in the Letter wrote by [the] Miniſtry to Lord *B—tt—t*, they have cautiouſly om[itted] the Article of Tea; but I am informed, fr[om] good Authority, that if there ſhould be an Attempt continue the Duty on Tea, the *India* Company w[ill] interfere, and preſent a Memorial againſt it at the B[ar] of the Houſe of Commons; nor do I believe if th[is] Step ſhould fail, the Minority will conſent to a part[ial] Repeal."

Annapolis, April 24, 17[7]

To Meſſieurs *Stevenſon*, *Smith*, *Plowman*, and *M[ac]kie*,

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE read with Attention, your Publicatio[n] the laſt *Maryland* Gazette, and as I am ſatisfi[ed] was a paſſionate Proceeding. I ſhall paſs over m[any] exceptionable Parts, and confine myſelf to the pri[n]pal Points in Queſtion; therefore take the follow[ing] Vindication of the Proceedings objected to, and re[flect] upon it in a cool Moment.

You diſclaim the Pamphlet; you ground yourſe[lf] upon Two Reaſons; in the firſt Place you alledge, t[hat] a *Narrative of Facts* was ſettled by the General Co[m]mittee, and that the Special Committee was appoint[ed] merely to reviſe and correct for the Preſs, that *Nar[ra]tive of Facts*; in the next Place you alledge, that, ſtating the Second Queſtion, your Conduct as a Co[m]mittee is repreſented as inconſiſtent and ridiculo[us] and therefore *that Stating* you conclude an Inſult u[pon] your Underſtandings; this I take to be the Dri[ft] your Publication, though I wiſh you had been m[ore] explicit in your Meaning.

If the Fact was admitted, that the ſpecial Commi[ttee] was conſtituted merely to reviſe and correct for [the] Preſs, *the Narrative of Facts*, I ſhould readily ad[mit] that the ſpecial Committee had exceeded their Aut[ho]rity in the Pamphlet, in this, that the Pamphlet p[ub]liſhed not only gives the *Narrative*, but ſuggeſts *Grounds* and *Reaſons*, upon which the Commit[tee] founded their Judgment. But Gentlemen, you a[re] greatly miſtaken in Point of Fact; the ſpecial Co[m]mittee was not only appointed for the Purpoſe of r[e]viſing and correcting the *Narrative of Facts*, but al[ſo] for the Purpoſe of ſtating to the Public *the Grounds* a[nd] *Reaſons* upon which the Committee gave their ſeve[ral] Reſolutions; and as a plain Proof that you are mi[ſ]taken in your Suppoſition of the Fact, be pleaſed t[o] read the following Anſwer, delivered by Mr. Mode[ſt]ator, upon the coming in of the Addreſs of the Parli[a]

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* *A Term given them by ſome of their Advocates in the Debate.*

interested.

GENTLEMEN,

"We deliberated upon the Subject Matter that was before us, with so much Caution and Attention, that no Re-consideration can shake or alter the Opinion already signified to you: As for the *Reasons* and *Grounds* of that Opinion, which you call upon us for, we shall give them in the *Maryland* Gazette; and you will be pleased to take this as our final Answer."

It is plain therefore, the General Committee had given a Promise in the most formal and solemn Manner, to state to the Public the *Reasons* and *Grounds* upon which they founded their Determination; you admit the Special Committee was appointed; I ask for what Purposes? To revise and correct a *Narrative* for the Press? was this the Purport of the Promise and solemn Engagement? You may object, the *Maryland* Gazette was appointed the Channel of Communication——I admit it——The Reasons were given in the *Maryland* Gazette, but there was not Room for the *Narrative*. With Respect to the Principles adopted as the Ground of the *Committee* in their Determinations, can you point out a Variance of Sentiment between the Gazette and the Pamphlet? If you acquit the special Committee as to the Principles stated in the Gazette, you cannot condemn them as to what is urged in the Pamphlet.

As to the Accusation, that you have been misrepresented and insulted in the stating of the Second Question, I confess I am amazed, and wonder from whence you collect such a Charge. Upon your own State of the Case the Charge is Groundless. There is no difference between the State of the Question, which you admit, and the Question in the Pamphlet, except in this; that in the Case admitted, the Question and Determination are stated *without* the Principle assigned, and, in the Case objected to, the Question and Determination are stated, *with* the Principle assigned. Does the Pamphlet charge you with adopting the Principle? Can you possibly entertain such an Idea? Does not the Pamphlet state a Division upon the Second Question, and place you upon the Negative? Surely then the Principle will not apply to *you*, but to such only as are placed upon the Affirmative. Perhaps you do not comprehend the Propriety of Expression, that the Opinion of the Majority should be called the Opinion of the Committee, and yet you ought to know, that this is the Case in all public Proceedings; and the placing you upon the Negative must have taken off all Suspicion that your Concurrence was implied in the Principle suggested.

Let me now, Gentlemen, ask you, whether it was prudent in you, upon an Occasion so groundless and trifling, to start Differences among the Committees, upon a Point in which the general Welfare is so deeply interested? Common Sense might have informed you, that you ought to have submitted to the general Opinion of the Committee, and a Moment's Reflection might have apprised you of the bad Consequences of a Contrariety of Sentiment among Men, delegated for the essential Service of enforcing an Adherence to the Association.

I will not take Notice of your ungenerous Reflections upon Mr. *West*; indeed your Animadversions are too flimsy and puerile to demand his, or my Observations; perhaps the rough Expression of "ungenerous Principle" applied to Mr. *Buchanan*, upon the Second Question, was offensive to the Delicacy of your Tempers; you have repeated it in your Publication, and *that* induces me to think, tho' you will not speak out, you have taken Offence at the Expression. But why, Gentlemen, stand forth public Advocates for Mr. *Buchanan?* You express a great Dislike to *Inconsistency*; why then alarmed at an Expression *so truly applicable*, after passing a Vote unanimously against the Propriety of the Importation? There must have been some Person chargeable with a Breach of the Association, and you have publickly acquitted the Parties interested; I conceive you mean Parties interested and residing *in this Province*.

When Passion, Gentlemen, takes the start of Reason, Folly and Repentance are the sure Consequences.——Give me Leave, now to assure you, that your Resentment against Mr. *West*, is totally without Foundation; you call him the *Author* of the Pamphlet; what do you mean by that Term? Do you mean that the Principles avowed in the Pamphlet, are not the Principles adopted by the Committee? Or do you mean that Mr. *West* was the *Penman* of the Pamphlet? If you mean to charge him as *Penman*, your Resentment for that Reason, is ridiculous to the last Degree; if you mean to charge him as asserting Principles which the Committee never adopted, I wish you had pointed out the Part of the Pamphlet upon which you grounded this Charge; is the Paragraph objected to in your Publication, the only Argument to justify the Accusation? If so, your Attack upon Mr. *West* is ungenerous, and without Provocation; for, Gentlemen, the Sentiment avowed in that Paragraph, was, as far as I was able to collect the Matter, the Sentiment of the Majority of the Committee, and I was the *Penman* of that Paragraph.

Your humble Servant,

WILLIAM PACA.

Annapolis, April 25, 1770.

To Messieurs *Stevenson*, *Plowman*, *Smith*, and *Mackie*,

Gentlemen,

WHEN I first heard that you had sent a Piece to the Press, disclaiming the Pamphlet, relative to the Proceedings of the Committee, I was under some Uneasiness, least your Conduct should prejudice the Cause of *America*, by shewing to the World, that the People of this Province were not all united in the same Sentiments; but upon reading your Performance in Print, my Fears for *America* subsided, and the following Lines rush'd into my Mind:

"——————Gracious God!
"What Sin of *mine* cou'd merit such a Rod?
"That all the Shot of Dulness *now* must be,
"From this thy Blunderbuss discharg'd on ME!

Adieu Gentlemen, "*None but yourselves can be your Parrellel.*" You know not the Man you have attacked; you have thrown the first Stone; but I'll hurt none of you, nor shall you hear from me again 'til you convince me, that the *Association* and the *Liberty of America* are proper Subjects for Ridicule, and that *One* Man *can constitute* himself, *be*, and *continue* a *Committee* for Six Weeks, or any Time whatever:——*Five Pounds to a Crown* you were *not* a *Standing* Committee when you wrote your "*What d'ye call it*, of the 16th of *April*, and the World shall be Judge.

STEPHEN WEST.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Please to give the following a Place in your Paper, and you'll oblige many of your Customers.

Prince-George's County, April 19, 1770.

YESTERDAY being the Day Mr. *Wilkes* was to be released from Ministerial Vengeance, great Rejoicing was had on that Occasion at *Queen-Anne*, in said County, at the House of Mr. *Jeremiah Crabb*. The First Table at Dinner was decorated by Forty-five Ladies, who dined upon Forty-five Dishes: After them there dined Forty-five Gentlemen, who after Dinner drank Forty-five Glasses of Wine, when the following loyal and patriotic Toasts among others went round. The King—The Queen—The Prince of Wales and Royal Family—The Freeholders of *Middlesex*—*John Wilkes*, Esq;—Serjeant *Glynn*—The Author of the last *Junius*—Sir *George Saville*—Lord *Chatham*—Lord *Camden*—Prosperity to *Maryland*—The Governor of *Maryland*—The *Pennsylvania* Farmer—The Author of the Considerations—The Minority in the Case of Mr. *Wilkes*'s Expulsion—The Glorious Ninety-two of *Boston*—Mr. *Otis*—Mr. *Cushing*—Col. *Barre*—Gen. *Howard*—Mr. *Burke*—Mr. *Beckford*—All Friends to *America*—May Mr. *Wilkes* persevere in his Patriotism—May *English* and *American* Liberty never want a *Wilkes*, a *Junius*, and a *Dickinson* to patronize and defend it—The Supporters of the Bill of Rights—May his Majesty ever make the Interest and Happiness of his Subjects his first Care—May the Friends of Liberty always have the Management of public Affairs—May all national Animosity subside—May the Subjects in every Part of his Majesties Dominions be united—May the Succession to the *British* Throne ever remain in the House of *Hanover*—May the Revenue-Acts be repealed on constitutional Principles—May Venality and Corruption never exist in the *British* Senate, *&c. &c. &c.*

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young Country-born Negro Woman, that can Iron, Wash, Cook, and do all Kind of Houshold Work, is strong, hearty, and very active, about Twenty-three Years of Age, qualified either for Town or Country. Enquire of the Printers.

For LONDONDERRY,

THE Ship *General Wolfe*, *Thomas Morrison* Commander, Burthen about 200 Tons, will be clear to sail from hence in about 20 Days. The said Ship has excellent Accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to *John Stevenson*, in *Baltimore-Town*, or said Master on board, at *Fell's-Point*.——There are imported in said Vessel, 16 young healthy Men, Indented Servants, whose Times are to be disposed of on board. The Captain has also a Parcel of fine *Irish* Potatoes, which he will sell by the Bushel. (3w)

April 23, 1770.

To be LET on reasonable Terms,

THE Tenement in *Upper-Marlborough*, occupied lately by *John Scott*, and last by *William Urquhart*. For Particulars apply to

DANIEL CARROLL.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young Negro Man, about Twenty-three Years of Age, has worked at the Blacksmiths Business about 9 or 10 Years, is a good Tradesman, very active, supple, and an orderly well behaved Fellow, sold for no Fault, only that his Master declines the Business. Enquire of the Printers.

COMMITTED to *Anne-Arundel* County Jail, as Runaways, WILLIAM THOMPSON, and GEORGE WILLIAMS, who say they belong to *Edward Norwood*. They had a small Boat with about 3 Fathom of Rope in her. Their Master is desired to take them away and pay Charges.

JOHN CLAPHAM, Sheriff.

April 18, 1770.

RAN away from the Subscriber, in *Kent* County, *Maryland*, on Monday the 16th Instant, a Convict Lad, named GEORGE HALL, *alias* ATTIX, about 18 or 19 Years of Age, 5 Feet 3 Inches high, well set, has a Scar on one of his Legs, occasioned by a Scald, wears his own short brown Hair, and as he has been used to go by Water, all Masters of Vessels are forewarned carrying him off at their Peril: Had on when he went away, a Pair of old Leather Breeches, brown Kersey or Plains Jacket, blue Broad-Cloth Under ditto, white Linen Shirt, a Pair of white Yarn Stockings, a Pair of Shoes, and a Felt Hat half worn. Whoever takes up and secures him in any Jail, so that his Master may have him again, shall receive a Reward of Forty Shillings besides what the Law allows, paid by

(w3) JOHN GRANT.

RAN away from the Subscribers, living in *Cecil* County, *Maryland*, Two Servant Men, *viz.* DANIEL DORROVAN, an *Irishman*, about 25 Years of Age, near 6 Feet high, has dark Hair, fair Complexion, and used to Country Work: Had on when he went away, a good Felt Hat, gray colour'd double-breasted Jacket, black Cloth Under ditto, gray colour'd Breeches, all old and patch'd, wide Trousers, and old Shoes and Stockings. JOHN TAYLOR, an *Englishman*, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has black Hair, fair Complexion, and by Trade a Blacksmith: Had on when he went away, a Felt Hat, old brown Coat, strip'd Linen Jacket, good Homespun Shirt, Osnabrig Trousers, and old Shoes and Stockings. Whoever takes up and secures the said Servants, so that their Masters may have them again, shall have Four Pounds Reward, paid by

JOHN COX,
BENJAMIN ETHERINGTON.

PRINCE-GEORGE's COUNTY RACES.

TO be run over the Course at *Upper-Marlborough*, on Tuesday the First of *May* next, a Match, IGNATIUS DIGGES, Esqr's. black Colt by *Selim*, against HENRY ROZER, Esqr's. bay Filly by *Selim*, play or pay, for Twenty-five Guineas a Side. The same Day and at the same Place a Match, SAMUEL GALLOWAY, Esqr's. bay Filly by *Selim*, against Major JOSEPH SIM's, bay Colt by *Wildair*, for £.——.

On Wednesday the Second Day of *May*, there will be a Purse of Forty Pounds Currency, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, the Four Mile Heats; if rising Four Years old, every Horse, Mare, or Gelding, to carry 8 Stone 4*lb.* Bridle and Saddle included; Five Years old, 9 Stone; Six Years old, 9 Stone 8*lb.* and, aged 10 Stone.

Every Person who proposes to start a Horse, Mare, or Gelding, for the above Purse, to enter with Mr. *Benjamin Brookes*, on or before the First of *May*, leaving with him proper Vouchers of the Age of the Horse, *&c.* that is so entered, and at the same Time paying if a Subscriber 20*s.* if a Non-Subscriber 40*s.* Entrance. Judges will be appointed to determine all Disputes that may arise, and the Money paid as soon as they name the Winner.——Three reputed running Horses to start or no Race. No Person will be admitted to run more than one Horse, *&c.* upon any Pretence or in any Manner whatever. (3w)

March 23, 1770.

To be sold by the Subscriber, at Public Vendue, on the Premises, the Second Day of May *next, all that noted* Onion's *Iron-Works, pleasantly situated in* Baltimore *County*, Maryland, *on a never failing Stream, called the* Little-Falls *of* Gunpowder *River*,

ONE Furnace in good Repair, with a sufficient Quantity of Ore for Ages, not above one Mile from said Furnace, and is of excellent Quality for any Kind of Castings; Two Forges with Four Fires, and Two Hammers, and is sufficient to make Three Hundred Tons of Iron *per Ann.* One Grist and Saw Mill in good Repair, with a sufficient Quantity of Coal Houses, Stables, Smiths and Carpenters Shops, and Dwelling-Houses: All the above Buildings are within the Circumference of Five Hundred Yards, and joining on the Head of a Navigable Water, where Skows and Boats take Iron from the Furnace Door, but one Mile to *Joppa*, on board of large Craft that goes to all Parts of *Maryland* and *Virginia*, together with Seven Thousand Five Hundred Acres of valuable Land, well watered and timbered, adjoining said Works, with a sufficient Quantity of Meadow to be made, and some already made, *&c.* Any Person or Persons, inclinable to purchase, may have a view of them before the Day of Sale. They will be set up at Six Thousand Pounds Sterling, to the highest Bidder, above that Sum; one Half of the Purchase Money to be paid on the Day of Sale, and the other upon Interest, giving good Security if required. An indisputable Title will be given by me (w3) ZACCHEUS ONION.

N. B. If said Works are not sold said Day, they will be rented.

[illegible] with Lord Chatham, that Nobleman told him, that he should think himself obliged at all Times to stand up in Defence of his M——'s just Rights; but [illegible] Feathers in England. These are the Hardships which we now undergo, and what we shall suffer more God only knows! I know not. My Service to the Consul at Vigo. When you write to me desire the [illegible] their Endeav[illegible] [illegible]nce from the County of Kent.

Yesterday a grand Entertainment was given by the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-House, at which were present, a great Number of the Nobility and Gentry of

Baltimore-Town, March 25, 1770.

WHEREAS a certain *John Bond*, at *Fell's-Point*, did, by an Advertiſement in the *Maryland* Gazette, No. 1275, caution the Public againſt purchaſing from me, the Subſcriber, ſome Part of the following Tracts of Land, *viz. Find me out*, and Part of *Montany's* Neck, aſſigning, as a Reaſon, that *Joſeph Smith*, deceaſed, had made him over my Bond for the Conveyance of Part of the above Lands. I do hereby aſſure the Public, the Land was not to be made over to *Smith*, until he paid Squire *Carroll* 125*l.* Sterling and the Damages thereon, which muſt be paid for a Proteſted Bill which I indorſed for him, and for which I am now under Execution. How did he get the Bond from *Smith*, when *Smith* was in Priſon, and under Execution? He fraudulently, and by Promiſes, which he never performed, perſuaded *Smith* out of it; and but a ſhort Time before *Smith's* Death, he cautioned me not to make it over to *Bond*, as he never had received any Conſideration. Beſides, *Smith*, by his Laſt Will and Teſtament, bequeathed the ſaid Lands to his Relations, and came to me to make them over, which I refuſed to do, as he had not ſecured me againſt Squire *Carroll*. Let any one who can ſhow a Title to *Smith's* Eſtate, clear me as above mentioned, and I am ready and willing to make over the Lands. Thus the impartial Reader may ſee what an artful deſigning Perſon would do; but I flatter myſelf Mr *Bond* is too well known, for his Tales, to gain any Credit. I adviſe all Perſons not to purchaſe, occupy or uſe, any of the ſaid Lands of *John Bond*, his Heirs or Aſſigns, for they may depend upon Actions being brought againſt them, after this public Notice.

THOMAS SLIGH.

To be ſold on very reaſonable Terms, for ready Money or good Bills of Exchange, between Two and Three Hundred Pounds Sterling worth of European *Goods, in very good Order, chiefly conſiſting of the following Articles*, viz.

MUSLINS, Chintes, Clear Lawns, white Satin, Sewing Silks, Buck, Doe, Kid, Silk, and other Gloves, Ribbons, Fans, Threads, Tapes, ſome Millinery and ſeveral other Articles. An Invoice of the above Goods to be ſeen at Mr. *Whetcroft*, Jeweller in *Annapolis*, who will treat with any one inclinable to purchaſe.

N. B. A ſober Woman inclinable to go to *Dublin*, may have her Paſſage paid, enquire as above. (tf)

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he is ſettled at *Rock-Hall*, where Mr. *Abraham Ayres* lately lived, and has ſupplied himſelf with as good Boats and ſkilful Hands as any belonging to the Bay, and ferries from thence to *Annapolis*, *Baltimore*, and elſewhere at the uſual Prices. He alſo keeps a particular Boat and good Hands, to go as a Packet every Monday to *Annapolis*, back to *Rock-Hall* on Tueſdays, and takes in Subſcriptions for the ſame. He likewiſe keeps a Houſe of Entertainment, all thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on being genteelly entertain'd, and expeditiouſly ſerv'd, by their

Moſt humble Servant,

(w6) BASIL WHEELER.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

Anne-Arundel County, *March* 28, 1770.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber on Wedneſday Night laſt, a well made bay MARE, about 13 Hands high, paces, trots, and gallops; ſhe has a remarkable large Head and Ear, with a ſmall white Spot on the inſide of one of her hind Feet, branded on the near Buttock TW join'd together.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare, and ſecures her ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall have Two Dollars Reward, and if he diſcovers the Thief, ſo that he may be puniſhed agreeable to the Nature of the Offence, ſhall have the above Reward of Three Dollars, paid by

(tf) THOMAS WATKINS.

COMMITTED to *St. Mary's* County jail as a Runaway, Negro TOM, who ſays he belongs to *Zachariah Mackubin*, of *Baltimore* County; He is a likely well made Fellow, about 6 Feet high, and was ſold by Capt. *Henry Carroll* of this County, about Two Years ago. His Maſter is deſired to take him away and pay Charges.

(3w) ROBERT WATTS, Sheriff.

THE Subſcriber intending to leave this Province, requeſts all thoſe to whom he is indebted, to ſend in their reſpective Claims that they may be diſcharged, and thoſe who are indebted to him, to pay of their reſpective Accounts. He will continue inoculating at his Houſe during his Reſidence. (w4) HENRY JERNINGHAM.

Kent-Iſland, March 26, 1770.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has a compleat new Boat deck'd, and now ready fitted to ferry from *Broad-Creek* to *Annapolis*, and from *Annapolis* to *Broad-Creek*, at the following Rates, *viz.* On Packet Days, being Mondays and Tueſdays, for ſingle Man, 3*s.* 9*d.* Man and Horſe, 5*s.* at other Times for ſingle Man, 5*s.* Man and Horſe, 7*s.* 6*d.* and the firſt Wedneſday in every Month, from *Broad-Creek* to *Baltimore-Town*, a ſingle Man 5*s.* Man and Horſe, 10*s.*

(12w) CHARLES BASNETT.

Port-Tobacco, March 27, 1770.

THE Truſtees for the Poor of *Charles* County give this public Notice, that they will meet at the Court-Houſe of the ſaid County, the Firſt Wedneſday in *May* next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, in order to contract with any Perſons willing to undertake the building of an Alms and Work-Houſe, with Brick, for the Uſe of the Poor and Vagrants of the ſaid County. Thoſe willing to undertake the ſaid Buildings, are deſired to have Plans prepared by that Time. (4w)

Baltimore County, *Swan* Creek, *March* 10, 1770.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, about Four Weeks ago, a Negro Fellow named PETER, about 40 Years of Age, 6 Feet high, very black, ſomewhat knock-kneed, has the Rheumatiſm at Times bad, which appears by Lumps and knots upon his Hands and Wriſts, was pretty well cloathed with Kerſey, and good Shoes and Stockings; he talks good *Engliſh*, and is very knowing. As he is acquainted with the Bay, its probable he may attempt getting on board ſome Veſſel to get off. Whoever takes up the ſaid Negro, and brings him home, ſhall receive Eight Dollars if taken in the Province, and Twelve Dollars if out of the Province, paid by

(w4) JOHN LEE WEBSTER.

March 12, 1770.

WE the Subſcribers, being appointed Truſtees by *John Harriſon*, of *Prince-George's* County, by his Deed executed to us, for the Purpoſe of diſtributing his Eſtate proportionably, among ſuch of his Creditors as are willing to come into a Compoſition, hereby give Notice to the Creditors of ſaid *John Harriſon*, that they are deſired to meet at the Town of *Nottingham*, on Wedneſday the Ninth Day of *May* next, that the Books, Papers, Writing and Deed of Truſt aforeſaid, and an Inventory of the Effects and Eſtate of the ſaid *John Harriſon*, may be laid before them; and that they may then ſignify their Aſſent to receive a proportionable Dividend, and that a Time may be then appointed for the Sale of the ſaid Truſt Premiſes, as the ſaid Deed of Truſt requires; and alſo inform the ſaid Creditors, that thoſe of them that do not attend at the ſaid Time and Place, and then ſignify their Acquieſcence with the Terms of the ſaid Deed, will be excluded from all Benefit thereof.

CHARLES GRAHAME,
(7w) JOSEPH SIM,
DAVID CRAUFURD.

Baltimore-Town, March 5, 1770.

AS the Partnerſhip between *Archibald Buchanan* and *William M'Gachen* was diſſolved the 1ſt of *January* 1769, it is now expected, all Perſons indebted to that Partnerſhip, will immediately pay off their Accounts: And any Debts that may be due by ſaid Partnerſhip, ſhall be ſettled and paid when called for. As Mr. *Archibald Buchanan* is gone out of the Country, *William M'Gachen* is fully empowered and authoriſed to receive and ſue for all Debts due to ſaid Partnerſhip, and to give ſufficient Receipts and Diſcharges to thoſe who pay. Conſtant Attendance will be given by *William M'Gachen*, at his Store in *Baltimore-Town*. WILLIAM M'GACHEN.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Dorcheſter County, *January* 1770.

BROKE Jail the following Perſons, *viz.* THOMAS DILLING, alias EDWARD MURRAY, (by which Name he was committed for Felony:) He is a ſlender Fellow, about 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, and has a thin Countenance. Had on when he went away, an old Ruſſian Coat, Shirt and Trouſers, neither Shoes nor Stockings, and ſays he was born in *St. Mary's* County. EDWARD HARMON, a ſhort thick made Fellow, and wears his own Hair: Had on an old gray Cloth Coat and Breeches, old Shoes and Stockings, and had a Sore on his left Arm. CHARLES CORNISH, a Free Mulatto, (tho' at this Time under an Indenture to a certain *William Daily*) he is a ſtout well made Fellow, is much addicted to Liquor, and drunk or ſober is very impertinent, wears his Hair tied behind, and is very talkative.——Whoever ſecures and brings back the aforeſaid Priſoners, ſhall have the above Reward, or Fifty Shillings for each, beſides reaſonable Charges, paid by ROBERT HARRISON, Sheriff.

To be ſold by the Subſcriber at a low Price,

A SLOOP which carries about 1000 Buſhels, remarkable for her faſt ſailing, extraordinary well built and fitted, and is free from Worms, has only made Three Trips to *Philadelphia*, and 7 or 8 in the Bay. Likewiſe a ſmall Schooner, 24 Feet Keel. They may be view'd at *Baltimore*, and the Terms known by applying to Mr. *Nicholas Jones*, Merchant there, or

(tf) JOHN BENNETT.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT,
GOLDSMITH *and* JEWELLER *in* Weſt-Street, Annapolis.

HAVING purchaſed the Servants lately belonging to Mr. *Knapp* with all the Materials for carrying on the Watch and Clock-making Buſineſſes hereby informs the Public, that he Repairs all ſorts of Clocks and Watches, in the beſt and moſt approved Manner; and as he has a complete Apparatus for cutting Wheels with more Expedition and Exactneſs than uſual, they may depend on having their Work done in the moſt careful Manner, and on better Terms than heretofore.

He alſo carries on the Goldſmiths and Jewellery Buſineſſes in the moſt extenſive Manner, as he has imported a great Variety of Materials, and has extreme good Workmen for the executing the above Branches. Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend that the utmoſt Exertion of his Abilities to merit their Eſteem, ſhall be his whole Study and greateſt Ambition.

N. B. He has a great Variety of ready made Work by him, which he will Sell at the moſt reaſonable Rates.

*** He gives the beſt Prices for old Gold, Silver and Silver-Lace. (tf)

WILLIAM FARIS,
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER,

At the CROWN *and* DIAL, *near the Church, in* Weſt-Street, ANNAPOLIS,

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, that he has engaged Two exceeding good Workmen, (one of whom has been a Finiſher ſeveral Years to the celebrated Mr. *Allam*) and carries on the above Buſineſſes in all their various Branches.——The Gold, Silverſmiths and Jewellers Buſineſſes he ſtill carries on in the neateſt and beſt Manner.——He alſo executes any Orders he may be favoured with for Chair Work, having lately ſupplied himſelf with a good Workman, and has now for Sale, ſeveral Dozens of very neat black Walnut Chairs.——Thoſe who ſhall pleaſe to honour him with their Commands, may depend on being faithfully ſerved on reaſonable Terms, and with the utmoſt Diſpatch.——He continues to keep Tavern, having ſupplied himſelf with the beſt of Liquors, Hay and Oats, where Gentlemen will meet with polite Treatment and the beſt Accommodations for themſelves and Horſes, from

Their very humble Servant,

WILLIAM FARIS.

N. B. He gives ready Money, and the beſt Prices for old Gold and Silver.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inſerted the Firſt Time, for 5*s.* and 1*s.* for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.——At ſame Place may be had, ready Printed, moſt kinds of BLANKS, *viz.* COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of ſeveral Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, *&c. &c.* All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neateſt and moſt expeditious Manner, on applying as above.